concurrence in the amendments.

Mr. Conners endeavored to have the bill for the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad made the special order for to-morrow, but no quorum appearing, the Senaic, at 11 o'clock, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

MISSOURI CONTESTED SEAT.

the contestant.

Mr. Switzler, the contestant, addressed the House, claiming that he had never been disloyal, admitting that he had never been an abolitionist, and throwing back the charge upon his opponent, who had also been a newspaper editor, and a mighty poor one at that, he added, and from some of whose editorials he quoted.

INVALID PRISIONS.

quoted.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Without disposing of the subject, Mr. Butlen, of Massachusetts, at 25g o'clock, made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Invalid Pension Appropriation bill, the point of disagreement having been as to the disposition of the Naval Pension

agreed to.

Mr. CHANLER presented a petition of officers of
the army for the passage of a bill to equalize the pay
of officers, and establish the pay of emisted soldiers;
which was referred to the Committee on Military

THE MISSOURI CASE.

The Missouri election case was resumed, and Mr. Andreason, the sitting member, replied to the speech

ed and recommitted, together with the amendments proposed by Messrs. Schenck, Nibiack, and Bout-well.

VACANCIES DURING RECESS.

Mr. BOUTWELL made a report from the Conference Committee on the bill to authorize the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Departments, which, after some discussion, was rejected—yeas 30, n.ys 97.

The House, at 10 minutes before 5 o'clock, took a rocess until half-past 7, for general debate.

Death of Commodore Gansevoort.

Schemetary, N. Y., July 16.—Commodore Guert Gansevoort, of the United States Navy Idied suddenly of congestion of the brain in this city hast evening, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He entered the service in 1893; was actively engaged during the Mexican war, and distinguished himself as Commander of the John Adams; also, in the

The stock of the fancy store of Mrs. F. A. Armstrong, 125% Grand street, E. D., was yesterday morning damaged by fire to the amount of \$500. No nsurance. G. Hayes, hat presser, same building, justained a loss of \$100.

IN MERCER STIERT.—At 8 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out on the third floor of 68 Mercer street, occupied by Gellie Hesbergh. Damage \$50. Caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

IN WATER STREET .- A fire broke out last even

IN WAYER STREET.—A fire broke out last evening in the cigar store of Solomon Rosenberg, 634 Wa'er street, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Damage, \$590; fully insured in the North American Insurance Company.

Tomosto, July 13.—A wooden block of stores on Yong-greet, near Cruikshank street, and several house on Yictorio street, together with Drummond's lumber yard, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss about \$50,000.

## Progress of the Bill Concerning Executive Appointments.

THE VACANCY IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

tlaims from the Southern States, and no one to look

The tariff bill now before the House is certainly dead for this session.

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION. Collector Smythe, as Minister to Austria, will probably be rejected at the next executive session. POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN MAINE.

Hon, John A. Bingham, who has just returned from Maine, is confident that that State will give Grant 20,000 majority in her next election.

RIVERS AND HARBORS. The Senate Committee on Commerce will not act on the large river and harbor appropriation passed by the House at this session. They will, however, report in favor of about a million of dollars to-morrow to be put in the Deficiency bill, which will keep the most important works in progress this summer, but will commence no new operations.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have agreed to ask the Sonate to strike off Mr. Loughridge's amendment upon the Alaska Appropriation bill. The Senate will sustain it, and an attempt be made to get the House to pass the bill, simply giving it the money and abandoning their considered in making future similar treaties. The chances are in favor of the

DEATH OF AN ARMY OFFICER.

Col. George S. Scott, of the United States Army, died suddenly this afternoon of apoplexy. His remains will be sent to New York to-morrow. Col. Scott was fifty years of age.

NAVAL BULLETIN.

Commander E. C. Grafton, of the United States
Navy, has been detached from the command of the receiving ship Vandalis, at Portsmonth, N. H. and placed
on waiting orders. Licut. Commander Albert Kautz
will be detached from the Fensacoia on August I, and
placed on waiting orders from the Mare Island, Califorfrom the Mare Island, Califormander W. W. Low has been ordered to command the
receiving ship Vandalia.

A JAPANISE EXECUTION. The following is the letter of Commander Creighton of the United States Navy, describing the harikari exception, witnessed by him, at Hiogo, Japan:

UNITED STATES STEAMER ONEIDA, (third rate). } Hiogo, Japan, March 14, 1868. Hon. Gideon Welles, Scretcry of the United States Navy

enburgh, and is as follows:

I left the Legation at about 9 P. M., in company with
he officers attached to the Foreign Legations, and proeeded to Hingo, where we were met by a guard, who
keorted us to the Temple where the execution was to

son about to be executed, to which we answered in the negative. They also took the names of every official present.

After waiting about half an hour, we were conducted by the Japanese officials into what appeared to be the principal room of the Temple, which was lighted with candles, and in front of the aftar, was a raised platform of about a foot in height, which extended across the room, and we were placed to the right of the aftar, with the Japanese officials on the left. In front of the aitar was a green cloth, and in front of the aitar was a green cloth, and in front of the aitar was a green cloth, and in front of that, a red one; we were informed that the execution would take place on the red cloth. Scaling ourselves on the mats on the platform, we waited the execution would take place on the red cloth. Scaling ourselves on the mats on the platform, we waited the execution would take place on the red cloth. Scaling ourselves on the mats on the platform, we waited the execution.

I ha few moments the prisoner came in dressed in the small Japanese dress of a person of rank, accompanied by the executioner, who was his pupil and moss intimate friend. He was ded with a steady, firm step, in front of the aitar, where he knell in prayer. He then arose and went to the red cloth, where he knell and made the confession that he was the officer that or dered his troops to five upon the foreigness, and also to five upon them when they were trying to escape, and that he was sorry for upon the Knell and made the confession that he was the officer into his bowels, and drawing it towards his right side, and leaning forward at the same time, the executioner, with one blow from his sword, severed his head from his body. This occurred at about 10:20 P. M.

The Japanese then howed to the floor, on which we silt did the same. We were then asked if we were satisfied with what we had witnessed, when we replied in the same and the conference of the same were informed.

The whole scene was one of great solemnity, and very mpressive.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. BLAKELY CHEIGHTON, Commander. BENATOR DOOLITTLE ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Mr. Doolittle has written to a man in Danville. Pennsylvania, to the following effect:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, to which, speaking for your self and a number of other Conservative Republicates of your town, you express a "sense of disappointment and regret that no better names had been offered by the Democratic party to lead the convervative and patriotic masses of the people to victory, and the Fasweal Republican party to deserving and merited defeat. As a gentleman and a statesman Mr. Seymour holds our respect, but as a Peace Democrat we are indisposed to vote for him; and you are pleased to say, that, if my came, among others, had been placed at the head of the ticket, "all would have gone well, and victory would have been certain." You desire my opinion upon the situation and "the prospects of a third party." I thank you for the conditioned that proposed in me, and shall not shrink from the responsibility of stating frankly my opinion. I do not think that proposed in me, and shall not shrink from the responsibility of stating frankly my opinion. I do not think that proposed in the very nature of things, when we were neglected in the very nature of things, when we were neglected in the very nature of things, when the were the sective political parties. "He the relation for me, is against me," in politics as well on the relation of the two discretive political and parameter for the politics as the compelled to bet. What, then, is the great and unparament feater? What is that great and unparament feater? What is that great and unparament feater? Pennsylvania, to the following effect:

Political Letter from Senator Doolittle.

Political Letter from Senator

rom the South, as there was a very large amount of claims from the Southern States, and no one to look after them.

MEMBERS FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Louisiana Senators and members arrived to day. The North Carolina Senators are to be here to-morrow, and those from South Carolina this week.

PROSPECTS OF ADJOURNMENT.

It now seems certain that Congress will adjourn by next Thursday.

THE PATENT OFFICE AND PUBLIC PRINTING.

The PATENT OFFICE AND PUBLIC PRINTING.

The Clause in the Appropriation bill sent to the President to-day orders all receipts of the Patent Office into the Treasury, rendering necessary new legislation for all disbursements from that fund hereafter. There was also a clause which prohibits all printing in the Treasury Department except the numbering of bonds, and directs all their machinery, including nearly 30 Adams presses, to be turned over to the Government Printing Office, and all work here after is to be done there.

THE TARIFF.

The tariff bill now before the House is certainty

TORTHETH CONGRESS—SECOND SES-

FORTIETH CONGRESS-SECOND SES-

Bennte. WASHINGTON, July 16 .- Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to exend the laws of the United States relating to customs, navigation and commerce, over Alaska, and to establish a collection district therein, and for other purposes. Mr. Chandler remarked that this was a matter of absolute necessity, and should go to the House without delay, and the bill was taken up. The claim is ported of delivery with surveyors to receive salaries or any agrees, to. The Committee also recommended to irrike out the seventh section, which forbids the killing of any fur-bearing animal by parties unprovided with a heense granted by the President, and reported a substitute therefore, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury, with approval of the President, shall have power to prescribe such regulations as he may deem proper for the preservations of the fur-bearing animals from indiscriminate destruction. purposes. Mr. Chandler remarked that this was a

Mr. Stewart moved to amend by adding a proviso, that no special privileges shall be granted under this authority, which after discussion was agreed to, and the amendment as amended was also agreed to, and the amendment as amended was also agreed to. and the amendment as amended was also agreed to. The recommendations of the Committee to strike out the tenth section, providing for the establishment of bonded varelouses, and to reduce the amount appropriated by the eleventh section, for extrying the act into effect, from \$100.000 to \$25,000, were agreed to and the bill was then passed.

Mr. RAMBEY, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 1 ported a bill to authorize the construction of brid es across the Ohio river. It provides that parties, authorized by State laws to construct such bridges, must such it to the Secretary of War, for his apparval, complete designs and maps exhibiting full part culars of the undertaking, and prescribes in detail the manner in which they shall be constructed. The span across the main low water channel must no be of a less elevation than 30 feet above the low water mark, or 40 feet above the extreme high water mark. The length of the main span, and of the other spans, is left to be subsequently determined. BRIDGES OVER THE OHIO RIVER.

span, and of the other spans, is left to be subsequently determined.

BOOM FOR PASSENGERS.

Mr. Morroan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution, providing that there shall not be carried on any vessel on a voyage, a greater number of passengers than the following proportions, viz.; On the second deck not being an orlop-deck, one passenger for every 120 cubic feet of clear space; and on the main and peop deck, one passenger for every 120 cubic feet of clear space in each case to be ascertained in the manner provided by law for the measurement of tonnage. A penalty is provided of \$50 for every "statute adult" carried in excess of the number allowable by this bill, and if the excess is more than \$5 per centum of such allowable number, the owner or agent of the vessel shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$2,000, and imprisonment not exceeding six months: and the master, on conviction, shall be imprisoned from six months to a year. The bill also requires the Committees on Commerce in the two Houses to prepare a bill for the better protection of emigrants on shipboard.

Mr. Subbara Nature 20 and 10 a

shipboard.

TAX IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. Sherman reported a joint resolution to amend the fourteenth section of the act approved July 28, 1866, entitled an act for the collection of direct tax in the late insurrectionary States until Jan. 1, 1869. The joint resolution was passed. AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

Mr. Conness moved to lay aside the unfinished business and take up the bill for the protection of American citizens abroad, saying that both the Republicans and Democrats were pledged to the relief of naturalized citizens in foreign prisons.

Mr. Monkill (Me.) urged that the regular business shouldedirst be attended to, and Mr. Conness's motion was princed 21 to 25. was rejected, 21 to 23.

The unfinished business—the Indian Appropriation bill—was then taken up. The question was on the remainder of the amendments reported by Mr. Hentersun, from the Committee on Indian Alfairs.

Opposition was made by Mr. Hows and others to everal of the amendments making appropriations or the remayal of Laboratory. Opposition was made by Mr. Howk and others to several of the amendments making appropriations for the removal of Indians to new reservations under treaty, which, however, were agreed to. At 4:50 o'clock, without having considered all of the amendments, the Senate went into executive session, and, in a few minutes thereafter, took a re-cess until 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. CHANGE OF LOCATION.

MB. CATTELL called up the bill authorizing the Manufacturers' National Bank of New York to change its location, which was passed.

Mr. HENDRICKS entered a motion to recall the bill recently passed restoring to political rights certain persons in the Southern States. He had understood that it removes the disabilities of the Radical members of the Georgia Legislature, but not of their opeonents in the same body. He condemned such discriminating legislation.

Mr. STEWART called up the bill authorizing the purchase of certain public lands in Alabama, which was passed. It makes lands in certain counties named subject to sale as other public lands. They are being now restricted to actual settlers under the homestead laws.

Mr Ramery called up the House bill to further amend the postal laws.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads reported a number of amendments, chiefly in regard to the details of the money order system, which were agreed to, and the bill was passed, One of the amendments authorizes the appointment of a Superintendent of foreign mails, at a salary of \$3,000 a year.

The Indian Appropriation bill was again taken up-

## THE HORRIBLE HEAT.

Fifty Deaths from Sunstroke Reported Yesterday.

A Little Stir in the Air and Reduction of Temperature.

Probable Close of the Hottest Half-Month for Many Years.

that it is preferable to expend money in supporting them and teaching them the arts of peace rather than in making war upon them.

Mr. How and replied that the stories of injustice of the white man to the poor Indian are all romance suitable for newspaper poetry or novels with yellow covers, and that history shows that the greater part of the violations of treaties have been on the part of the Indians. In his opinion they should be removed to a pince where this expenditure, which would otherwise probably be a yearly one, would not be required.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Committee's amendments having been mostly agreed to, further amendments were adopted on motion of Messrs. Cole, Pomeroy, and Thayer, that offered by the latter being a provise withholding money appropriated to the Creek Indians until those of African descent, and who were refused a share of moneys distributed previous to March 14, 1867, by Louis V. Bogy, commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall be paid therefrom a per capita dividend equal to the amount refused them.

The bill was then passed and goes to the House for concurrence is the amendments.

Mr. CONNESS endeavored to have the bill for the We breathe again, and are sincerely thankful. The reign of fire seems to be broken, for the present. But the vivid recollection of late sufferings come over us like the breath of a volcano in full action. On every side we see a limpsey, languid, spiritless throng, dragging their dripping bodies slowly and paintuly along the small state of the streets, and looking the very picture of despair. Our business keeps us abroad until the small hours of the morning, affording an opportunity to see the "night side of nature," and the views are indeed curious and instructive. Painful, when we saw hundreds of gasping mortals lying in dishabille on sidewalks, kanging from windows and The House resumed the Missouri contested election case of Switzler against Anderson.

Mr. Benjamin concluded the argument which he had commenced yesterday, against the report of the Committee on Elections, which declares the contestant entitled to his seat.

Mr. Wilson (lows) moved that the question be referred back to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to inquire into the loyalty and disloyalty of the contestant. over balustrades, wandering dreamily on the roofs, and in all imaginable way, seeking the coolness that was not to be found, consulting calendars to, know when the moon would change, and hoping that any charge would follow the first new phase of that fickle luminary. But neither sun nor moon gave hope. Some who have great faith in Mrs. Luna thought they could not hang a powder horn on her pendant horn, and prophesied rain. It has not come, but let us hope it may, and that quickly.

Yet yesterday was not only endurable, but, in com-

but let us hope it may, and that quickly.

Yet yesterday was not only endurable, but, in comparison with the five preceding days, was frigid—was Greenland, Nova Zembla, or the Lord knows where; we seemed to be on Torneo's cliffs, on Pambamarea's side, and (in our imagination) heard the wolf's long howl on Onalaska's shore; we read, with cool satisfaction, that Congress had ratified the Alas, ka purchase, and therefore the Government was in the market with several millions of icebergs, not to mention the piece of the North Pole that marks our horeal boundary. The very idea was cool—almost as cool as Frank Blair's new rebeillon leter; and when we were assured that Seward had carried his walrasses and white bears through the House, we felt that the next breeze that swep from the North would not bear the clash of resounding arms, but might, from lofty mountains roaming, o'er bleak perrennial snow, where cataracts are foaming, and stormy northwinds blow, bring us the long-desired coloness for which we have panted, not like the hart for the water brooks, but like poor, miserable, sweltering, penned up pen-members of the Cart-tyg-taway Club. But it is cooler, thanks be to the powers that rule the weather.

Here follow many matters concerning the heat and its effects, gathered by the reporters and telegraph agents of TLE SUN:

THE HEAT IN NEW YORE.

The fatal effects of the heat still continue, as will be seen by the accompanying record of deaths; and, to all to the dismal scene, the "Black Maria," the poor man's dread, may be constantly seen going around the city, er route to the Potter's Field. The part of the count of depth, and a worser worst. On the study live "—and we seen to the found of the count of the properties of

Andreason, the sitting member, replied to the speech of the contestant.

Mr. Polando made a brief argument against Mr. Wilson's motion to recommit, which he said was simply intended to postpone a decision of the question until next session.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, repudiated any such intention in submitting the motion. He modified the motion so as to instruct the Committee to inquire into the loyalty of both the sitting member and the contestant.

The vote was taken by yeas and mays, and the motion offered by Mr. Wilson was agreed to—yeas 12; mays 42.

Service, resulted are supported by the state of the grant and the grant John Sandgust, of 24 Monroe street, sand, tenty tenty. The tenty is the firm of H. & M. Bentz, residing in Porty-fifth street, sunstruck at the correct of McDougal and Eighth streets, and thed in a few minutes. Unknown man, 2s, short, brown hair, ied whiskers, found in Tenth avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, and died on the way to Mount Sinal Hospital.

Charles Rosselli, 42, Swede, cellar-man at Del onleo's, found dead in bed at 9 Franktort street.

Unknown man, passenger on steamer Drew from Al-

Hed at 3 P. M.

Mary Ann Kelly, of 21414 Mulberry street, 33, 1 aund lick in room, and died on the way to Bellevuc Hospital.

James, Allen, died suddenly at 253 West Seventeenth

Richard Haggerty, 39, of 1 Second street, died suddenly.

Thomas Dermody was sunstruck at the corner of Eightveighth street and Eleventh avenue, and died soon after.

as Commander of the John Adams; also, in the battle of Scika on the Facilic coast during the Indian war in 1856. He also distinguished himself during the late civil war, in which he bore a prominent part. He was chief of the Ordnance Department at the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the early stages of the war, and was last in active service as commander of the iron-clad Roanoke. His remains will arrive in New York by boat on Saturday morning and will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. The funeral in this city will take place at half-past one o'clock, Friday evening. Brought to the Morque, Thursday, July 16, 1867, from Central Park, the body of an unknown man; are thout 25) brown hair and manischen; had on black ack cost, pants, and vest, fancy flannel Stift, gray woolen socias, black Koesuth hat, white collar, and colleg scens, black Rosseth hat, white collar, and pris. Body placed in Morgne for identification. Also, from foot of Canal street, the body of an unpown man age about 40; 5 feet 2 inches high, brown are and whisters; had on black vest, gray pants and rown flaunel shirt. Hody placed it. Morgae for identication.

THOMAS J. BRENNAN, Warden. Seven bodies are now awaiting identification. The

In the attic of 52 Raymond street, Brook-Lyn, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the flames extended to Nos, 54 and 66. Damage to buildings about \$10,000. No. 52 is owned by Rutrard Corcoran, and occupied by the families of Samuel Johnson, A. C. Stewart, and Charlos Dibbs, who sustained a loss of about \$100 each. Dibbs was insured in the Mechanics' Company of Brooklyn. The other tenants were uninsured. No. 54 is owned by Andrew Stevens, and occupied by Nicholas Collins, Eldridge Hardy, and Henry C. Beliow. Loss by tenants \$100 each; no insurance No. 56 is owned by E. Gates, and occupied by three families. Total loss about \$200; no insurance. No. 52 was insured in the Mechanics' Company. No. 54 was uninsured. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

The stock of the fancy store of Mrs. F. A. Arm-INQUESTS IN THE SUNSTROKE CASES. Forty-nine fatal cases of sunstroke were yesterday eported at the Coroners' office, and Coroners Flynn, Keenan, Rollins and Schirmer, with their deputies, had another busy day in holding inquests on the vic tims of the present heated term.

NEW YORK IN A HOT NIGHT. Observations During a Stroll in the Fourth

Ward.
The probabilities are that four-fifths of the readers of THE SUN have never been in the scentiferous precincts of the Fourth Ward of this city. We

advise them never to go. Believing, however, that it is well for them and for the public generally to know all they can about everything in general, and the Fourth Ward in particular, we devoted the animication of the TENEMENT HOUSES greater part of last night to a personal inspection and

and tenement lodges of that terribly dirty and horribly smelling piace. The courtesy of Officers Nicho-Tononto, July 13.—A wooden block of stores on Your, greet, near Cruikshank street, and several houses on Victorio street, together with Drummond's lumber yard, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss about \$50,000.

Island Park Races.

Albany, N. Y., July 16.—The first race to-day at the Island Park was for all horses that have never beat 2:30 previous to June 10, 1863; \$1,260 to first, \$200 to second, \$150 to third horse, and was won by Fred Pence on the second, third, and sixth heats, in 2:31, 2:32, 2:33; Captain Gill second, Unix third.

The second race was for all horses that have never beat 2:30 previous to June 10, 1863; \$400 to first, \$200 to second, \$100 to third horse, and was won by Myron Perry in three arnight horse, and was won by Myron Perry in three arnight horse, and was won by Myron Perry in three arnight horse, in 0.900, 2:31, 2:32. las Rooney and Watson, of that Precinct, permitted

on every possible perch, in numbers sufficient to stock a territory. One would have thought that the entire population had descrited their houses and for the occasion turned out in undress uniform for a night's recreation.

The night down there was hot to a degree expressible only by the term "sticky." A hat was an incumbrance; a cravat a choker; a vest an uncomfortable friend; a fashionable coat a nuisance; and a pair of tight trousers—welf, they were doubtless necessary, but they certainly were an evil. We went first of all to

FIRRE 8 ALLEY,
back of Oak street, and far from No. 26—perhaps that very number. At all events it is one of the best known, duriest and most populous of the many mines owned and run by "respectable gentry, whose "agents" play the puffing part of Panckes, while they rejoice in the richer role of Cashy. The entrance to the inner court yard was darker than the front hall of Erebits. We had no iantern, but the officers had been there before, and we only had to follow be limid. We stumbled along the coblie-stones, over the truck and through the puddles until we reached the little courtyard, which was filled with people. By the side of the fence was a hage garbage box—we smelt it first and examined it afterwards. On the steps of the rickety buildings were whole crews of tenants, lodgers, and children. Old men smoking pipes, old women smoking pipes, children crying, playing, or sleeping, the two extremes, but none of middle age, nor any youths. A surly question from a tall, gaunt frishman with a long nose and a short pipe, was pleasantly answered, and we entered the building. It is build owned, and is so very shackly that we wonder how it weathered the thunder storm of a fortnight

On the floor above we saw indeed a

SORRY SIGHT.

As the door opened and a fresh gust of smellific sultriness was added to the bouquet we already had, we glanced into the room, which could not have been more than twelve by eight feet. On the floor lay and snored a red-faced woman, whose unfastened clothing betokened a familiarity with other localities, as her whiskey-inden breath indicated a too great tondness for the "O be joyful." In the corner on a table lay and snored another person, a woman at least sixty years of age, ican, long, gaunt, bronzed in cheek, with knotted arms and knotby knees, and emaciated limbs and sunken cheet. She was doing a big job in the way of snorific sleep, and her contributions to the general noise of the apertment, came regularly at the rate of one each second. A pretty-faced girl of eighteen or twenty, with a pleasant eye, a full, round arm, and a broguy tongue, leaned on the hindle of a broom, and said by way of spology:

"IT'S THE BUGS

"ir's THE BUGS
that drive us sir—the old lady can't sleep at night on
account of the bites, so she sleeps earlier, and thus
other lady she's just come in, sir. I do days work
and then come here to help the old woman—she's and then come have to help the our woman such any aunt, sir,"

The old woman felt the oppressive heat, and probably conscious of our intrusion woke suddenly and called out at the top of her leeble voice, "What d'ye want ye divils ye, what d'ye want, get out, get out, "We regretted that we had alded "the boys" in disturbing her rest, and endeavored to apologize, but she wouldn't hear a word and we innominiously retired at the risk of breaking our necks.

By ten o clock the people began to pour out

By ten o'clock the people began to pour out in this vicinity. We counted on one block in this street 110 adults, and 167 children, of whom more than one hundred are under the age of ten. Many of them were usleep, but the majority sat and sweltered. At least half a dozen times the remark was made, "They bugs drive us out." So it seems the poor-r classes are subjects of the hugs. The big logs swindle them, the creeping bugs bite them—it's a pity they don't rise in their might and do sway with the humbug. a pity they don't rise in their might and do away with the humbug.

From 10 o'clock at night until early dawn the side-walks, the handcarts, the shutters, the doorways, the halls, every available or get-at-able place are covered by these people, who are "driven by bugs," and oppressed by heat until they can stand it no longer, and in desperation seek the poor shelter of the street for relief.

in desperation seek the poor shelter of the street for relief.

THE CHILDREN,
of course, suffer the most. The little ones are unable to understand why they are so uncomfortable, and when they turn to sheir natural protectors for comfort, they not unfrequently meet rebuffs, petulance, or even blows. No man can tell or begin to apprehend the extent of suffering endured by the tenement house people, and particularly the children during this fearful weather. They were stricken down like sheep with the rot, they have died like the victims of cholers, and as day after day of terrible heat was succeeded by night ufter night of unbearable suitriness, discouragement gave way to despair, and drunken debauchery hastened the sudden death of many a victim.

Many of our readers have read of the famous

Many of our readers have read of the famous

DOUBLE ALLEY

tenement in Cherry street, owned by Mr. Sweeney,
We went through it last night, through the space
where some 500 people live and eat and drink and
sleep in their pens and in their misery. Five hundred
people make a good sized viliage in the country; 500
people in one building make a tremendous crowd.
What wonder is it that the narrow stairways are
dark and unwholesome; that the little rooms
are dirty, tilly ventilated, uncomfortable and unhealthy; that the tenants are miserable, povertystricken, unhealthy and careless? The amount of the
business is, that such a piaces as this Double alley
should be daily inspected by some one in authority,
and the hygicule necessities of the place be looked
after. The tenants fairly swarmed in the dark alley,
swarmed on the sidewalks, and stretched far along
the block. Those who had the courage to remain in
their rooms were in great distress; they were not so
crowded as some of those we saw elsewhere, but the
rooms are small, and a place that is made for two
cannot well be stretched into comfortable quarters
for ten.

was felt by the wretched lodgers who occupy lars and besements on Cherry and Water

admosphere, fught it was literally awin, not to say pair of tight trousers—well, they were doubtless necessary, but they certainly were an evil. We went first of all to

Fishers a alley.

back of Oak street, not far from No. 26—perhaps that very number. At all events it is one of the best known, dritest and most populous of the many mines owned and run by "respectable gentry," while the part of the

mostly sailors, roughs, pais, or strangers.

But the lateness of the hour precludes further description.

THE SIDEWALK SCENEA

and the curbistone reports would alone fill columns of THE SUN. On Franklin square a perfect array of women and children had possession of the sidewalks until we left at midnight, and doubtless remained there all night. Every curbistone was lined with weary waiters for the day, Children lay at full length on the bare stones and in every possible position. In one doorway ten or a dozen women, each with her quantum of children, sat and stewed. Many of them were smoking, many talking, and others dozed, while others slept and snored.

We encountered several intozensied men, and met several women who were a little the worse for their tod, but we saw no great disorder and received no insuit. The oppression of the weather seemed fairly to wilt out the pluck of the people, and to make them pulpy and raggy. The little sir that sitred across the City Hall Park towards our office was lost before it turned into licosevelt street, and vitiated long before a hint of it was known in Cherry street. The front windows of the houses on Oak and Water streets knew nothing of it, and the dark recesses of the solum in Fisher's alley have known nothing of the solum in Fisher's alley have known nothing of the city, with their com fortable houses, their large rooms, their bathing tubs and ices, are faint with heat and oppressed with the suitry burden of last night's air—what do they know of the stonel, the darkness, the unatterable discomfort of the poor devils within a stone's throw of the Sun sine has not and sees, are faint with heat and oppressed with the suitry burden of last night's air—what do they know of the stench, the darkness, the unatterable discomfort of the poor devils within a stone's throw of the Sun sine has the men who live down here are men, and

near Lorimer.

The following cases recovered:
Officer W. H. Taylor, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, prostrated in Finding avenue.
John William, a teamster, residing corner Graham
John Font, furniture dealer, Graham avenue.
Mrs. Mary Good, prostrated in the street and conveyed
to her home, Greenpoint.

Bunstrokes in Jersey City.

Three men, who worked in the sugar house, at Jersey City, were aunstruck on Wednesday. Two of them, Jot 1 Murfield and John Montzer, aged respectively 21 and 29, died shortly afterwards. The other, P. Haslen, is in a fair way for recovery. Mrs McManus, residing at the corner of York and Warren streets, was also sunstruck; she is getting better. A man named Van Fausil was sunstruck yesterday, and now lies at the police station. The doctor considers his case hopeless. Alexander Adarc, a carpenter, aged 25, and about five years in this country, was sunstruck at the corner of Hudson and Greene streets, and died at 3 P. M. yesterday, James Kelly, only five months in the country, was sunstruck yesterday and died shortly afterwards. John Mansdield also died from the cifects of a sunstroke; he worked in the sugar house in Jersey City.

Sunstrokes in Hoboken.

A few unknown persons were sunstruck in Ho-boken yesterday. Of those affected the day pre-viously, four have died.

Sunstrokes in Newark.

James Mullen, an engineer in Reddie's trunk manufactory, Campfield street, Newark, was sunstruck, and expired in about an hour's time. Adam Kopp, a German, employed at a rope manufactory in Orange street, Newark, was sunstruck, and died in an early part of the evening. There were also sunstruck: Peter Carroll, laborer, died at 9 P. M. on Wednesday; Jacob Wooster, employed in a gas company, died within five hours; Joseph Trabold, a carpenter, died; Owen Connerty, of Boston street, died; James Davis, 98 New street, died; Henry McChrystle, died. A large number of other persons were overcome in the street, but are recovering.

Wenther Report. hwego.

Leavenwourn, Ks., July 16.—Generals Grant and Sherman, and party arrived here this evening and proceeded at once to Fort Leavenworth, where they will remain until Saturday, when they will leave for Denver via the Kansas Pacific Raliway.

DROWNED.—Joseph Bressler, aged 19, while sathing at the foot of Pitth street, was drowned. lody not recovered.

COUNTERFEIT.—A new counterfeit \$10 bill on DROWNED.—Patrick Cassidy, a hand on board teamhout Arrowsmith, at Peck sip, walked off the ang plank into the slip, and was drowned. Body

PRICE TWO CENTS. CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Important Changes in the Portuguese Ministry.

The Case of the Confederate Iron-Clads in France.

LATER NEWS FROM PARAGUAY.

PORTUGAL.

Lisson, July 16.-Important changes in the ortuguese Ministry have just been announced. The Duke de Souié, Councillor of State, has been appointed Minister of the Interior and of Forega

Councillor Ferrao de Carvalho Martens has been transferred to the Ministry of Justice and Public

Lieut, Col. Crysostome de Abreu e Souza, formerly Director General of Public Works, has been placed at the head of that Department as Minister of Public

Councillor Carballo has been made Minister of the Marine, and Councillor Bento Minister of Finance. FRANCE.

Paris, July 16 .- The Moniteur this morning has a pacific article on the subject of the speech recent-ly delivered by Marquis de Moustier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, before the Corps Legislatif. The Montleur regards this speech as proving that the policy of France is one of moderation. No step will be neglected on the part of Government which has a tendency to quiet the public mind. France will carefully abstain from intervention in German questions, but will extend her sympathy and encouragement to the internal reforms lately inaugurated in Austria and Turkey.

Paris, July 16 .- In the case of the United Stages against the Measrs. Arman, the builders of iron-clads for the Confederate Government, the arguments for the prosecution and defence were con-cluded yesterday. The Court will render its decision

MEXICO.

HAVANA, July 16 .- The French mai. steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz, July 12. She brings the following intelligence from the interior of Mexico.

tied. President Juarez had sent orders to Gen. Corona to have the Custom House officers at Mazatlan summoned before the civil courts for trial, and that a thorough investigation be made into their conduct and the action of the British commander. The to be kept on deposit until the conclusion of the trial. Private orders were at the same time despatched to Gen. Corona to repel by force any naval

buting the past fortnight most unusual tranquility had prevailed through the Republic.

An official journal denies the truth of the report

that the Mexican bondholders in the United States had held a meeting in New York at which Gen. Sturm was present.

The difficulty in making a satisfactory arrange-

ment of the Cabinet still continued.

Merchants were much alarmed by the action of ome of the State Governments in imposing heavy duties on the export of specie. Bariozibal has been elected to the National Con-

The Society of Patriots have elected Justez Presi-

dent of their organization. BRAZIL.

Lisnox, July 16 .- The mail steamer from Rie Janeiro has arrived at this port. She brings the inlligence that the early fall the of Paraguayan strong hold Humaita was confidently expected by the allies, in consequence of the weakness of its garrison. The tast official despatches from that point reported that Gen. Lopez had only 6,000 men within the entrench-

LONDON, July 16 .- Two persons have been arresical at Porto Maurizio, Italy, on the charge of

enlisting men for an insurrectionary movement is CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

John I. Blair has formally accepted the Repub-lican nomination for Governor of New Jersey. The American Mandarin, Anson Burlingama, arrived in Boston on Wednesday evening. The Democrats have nominated Bryan C. Stout, of Pontine, for Congress, from the Second District of Michigan. A special car left Cleveland Thursday noon with forty delegates to the General Convention of the Benai Berith, to be held in New York city on Sun-day next.

The base ball match at Pittsburgh, on Thursday, between the Alleghany Club, of that city, and the Detroit Club, was won by the former by a score of 29 to 18.

Tunker, fast, and the control of the contr

of 29 to 18.

Twelve fast horses from the West, to participate in the great trots at the Horse Fair in Buffulo, arrived there on Thursday morning. General Logan and mate were among the number.

Governor Hayes has represe

The British brig Eliza, Capt. Beckwith, from ort au Prince for Boston, is ashore on the south de of Nantucket. The crew are saved. The carge coffee is being discharged and the vessel stripped. John E. McDonough, of Black Crook fame, has ucd Forney's Press, claiming \$100,000 damages for hel. The ullexed libel consists of an article copied rom a Chicago paper, reflecting on McDonough's Major-General Daniel E. Sickles was serenaded

Major-General Daniel E. Sickles was serenaded Thursday evening at the Butterfield Hotel, in Utica. In response, he appeared on the bulcony, and made a short but pithy speech. A very large crowd gathered in front of the hotel, and the General was greeted with enthusastic cheers.

There is much indignation expressed in Georgia against Governor Bullock and Gen. Meade by the Democratic press, in consequence of their having recommended the Legislature to purge itself of members incligible under the third section of the fourteenth article. The Democrats anticipate that a sufficient number of their party will be ejected from the Legislature to secure a majority in each House for the Radicals.

Right Rev. J. B. McQuaid, Bishop of the new Diocese or Rochester, arrived here on Thursday afternoon, and was received by a gathering of many thousand people. A long procession escorted him to St. Patrick's Church, and suitable exercises of welcome were made. Hundreds of dergymen were present and participated in the ovation, which was a brillient and imposing affair.

On Wednesday night the residence of W. C. Jones, in Nashville, Tenn. was entered by John Hart, a burglar. He aroused the sleeper in one of the rooms, who attempted to knock him down with a chair. Hart ran into the street, closely pursued, and meeting a negro man, who attempted to stophin, stabled him in the heart with a long bladed knife, Killing him instantly. Hart was captured and committed to jail. Considerable disposition exists on the part of the whites and negroes to lynch him.

Narragausett Park Races. PROVIDENCE, July 16 .- The Narragansett Trotting Park Association, July meeting, closed this afternoon with two races, as follows:
The first race was for a purse of \$1,000, for all horses that had never trotted better than 2:31; mile heats, best three in five, in hurness; \$750 to first, and \$250 to second.

Daniel Mace (New York city), br. g. Lew Pette.
Geo. P. Carpenter (Hartiord), br. g. Old Oco. P. Carpenter (Bartioto), 12 3 1 2 4 Put Jus. D. McMann (New York city), blk m. 4 2 2 1 4 John Connelly (Boston), basing, Gen. Mc-3 dis. Ciclian.

Tune-2343, 2313, 234, 2335, 233.

The second race was for a purse of \$756, for all horses that had never trotted better than 237; mile heats, best 3 in 5 is harness, \$500 to first and \$250 to